

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PAMPHILIIDAE (HYMENOPTERA, SIRICOMORPHA) FROM CHINA

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Abstract Two new species of Pamphiliidae are described from Anhui and Henan Provinces of China: *Acantholyda xanthiana* Wei et Niu, sp. nov. and *Cephalcia nigrotibialis* Wei, sp. nov. The type specimens of the new species are kept in Insect Collection of Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, China.

Key words Hymenoptera, Pamphiliidae, *Acantholyda*, *Cephalcia*, new species, China.

Pamphiliidae is a small family of Hymenoptera. It includes 9 extant genera and about 290 valid species in world. In China about 85 species have been found belonging to 7 genera. In this paper 2 new species of the family are described. The type specimens of the new species are kept in Insect Collection of Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, China.

Acantholyda xanthiana Wei et Niu, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-5)

Female (Fig. 1). Body length about 19 mm. Body including antenna and legs yellow brown; mandible largely, clypeus, paraantennal field, basal third of antenna, posterior margin of pronotum, tegula, each coxa largely, tibia and tarsus pale yellow; following parts black: apex of mandible, a small triangular spot on prescutum, a central dot on scutum, marginal ring of mesoscutellum, metascutellum, suture of mesopleuron and middle furrow of mesosternum, basal margin of each coxa, hind side of each trochanter, basal half of second abdominal sternite; apical 5 segments of antenna and sheath dark brown; wing yellowish hyaline, stigma black with pale brown margin, veins pale brown, vein R1 beyond stigma, apical spur of vein Rs and of M black, apical margin of fore wing and of hind wing distinctly infuscated, basal third of cell 2R1 and basal fourth of cell 1Rs in forewing stained with a smoky spot. Body hairs yellow brown, short.

Head with feeble postgenal carina laterally; vertex (postocellar area) as long as anterior width (23/22), postocellar furrow fine and shallow, lateral furrows broad and shallow, distinctly convergent backwards; frons weakly raised, ocellar basin small and shallow; middle fovea furrow like, distinct; facial crest distinctly raised, rounded; frontal crest roundly elevated between antennae without middle carina; malar space as long as diameter of lateral ocellus, POL:OOL:OCL = 7:18:24; clypeus swollen medially, about as high as frontal crest in lateral

view; anterior margin of clypeus quite straight; left mandible as in Fig. 2, right mandible as in Fig. 3; head behind eyes in dorsal view slightly narrowed and longer than eye distinctly. Head sparsely punctured, interspaces smooth and shining, punctures on frontal ridge and upper paraantennal field denser, and on clypeus and hind orbit much sparser. Right antenna 31-segmented and left one 27-segmented; third segment about as long as scape and pedicel together (24/23) and 3 times length of fourth segment (Fig. 4). Mesonotum and mesopleuron sparsely punctured, interspaces smooth and shining. Forewing with cell C glabrous and stub of crossvein m + cu-a absent; hindwing lacking apical spur stub of vein 2A. Abdominal tergites indistinctly coriaceous in basal 5 segments, otherwise strongly shining; each sternite distinctly coriaceous. Sheath as in Fig. 5, hairs very short.

Male. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype, Tiantangzhai (31°08' N, 115°47' E), 1220 m, Jinzhai, Anhui Province, China; 2 May 2006, coll. NIU Geng-Yun.

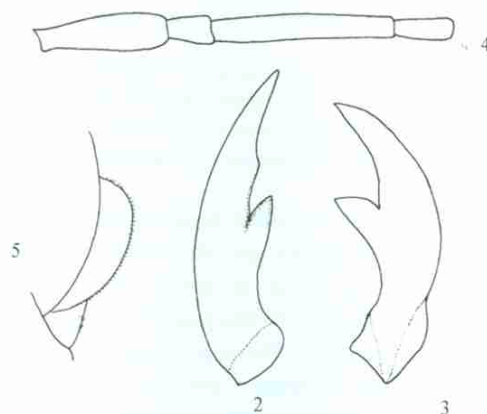
Distribution. China (Anhui).

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin word *xantha* meaning yellow, referring to the body colour of the new species.

Remarks. This new species is close to *Acantholyda bimanica* Shinohara et Beneš, 2005 from Myanmar (Burma), but differs from the latter in each femur and abdominal tergite without black, wings distinctly infuscated at apex and with a short black band below stigma, the stigma black with yellow margin, the vein R1 black, the anterior margin of clypeus quite straight, the postgenal carina quite feeble, the postocellar area as long as broad, the third antennal segment about as long as scape and pedicel together and 3 times length of the fourth segment and the abdominal tergites indistinctly coriaceous, strongly shining (in *A. bimanica*, each femur dorsally and the base of each abdominal tergite black, wings hyaline entirely without infuscated apex and

black band below stigma, the stigma and vein R1 yellow brown, the anterior margin of clypeus distinctly convex, the postgenal carina sharp, the postocellar area distinctly broader than long (1.00 0.83), the third antennal

segment clearly shorter than scape and pedicle together and 2 times length of the fourth segment, and the abdominal tergites heavily coriaceous, weakly shining).



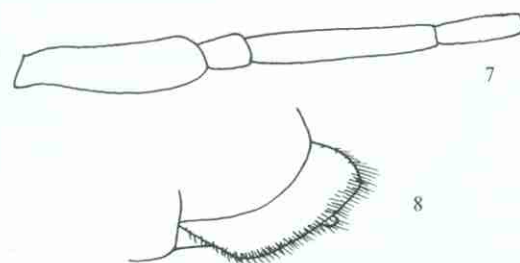
Figs. 1-5. *Acantholyda xanthiana* Wei et Niu, sp. nov., holotype. 1. Adult female. 2. Left mandible. 3. Right mandible. 4. Basal 4 segments of antenna. 5. Sheath.

Cephalcia nigrotibialis Wei, sp. nov. (Figs. 6-8)

Female (Fig. 6). Body length 17 mm. Body including legs black; palpi largely, middle 3/5 of anterior margin of clypeus, lateral 3/4 of paraantennal field, a short and broad stripe along lateral furrow and a curved stripe along postorbit, a small dot on anterior corner of pronotum, posterior corner and lateral margin of pronotum, a small spot on prescutum, mesoscutellum, metascutellum, upper corner of mesopleuron, a small spot on metepimeron, a large and round spot on ventral side of hind coxa, tarsus entirely, a large and triangular spot on lateral corner of tergites 1-8 and broad posterior

margin of each of sternites 2-6, and 10th tergite yellowish white; antenna white, scape, pedicle, basal 5/6 of third segment, apical 5 segments black. Wing hyaline, apical 1/6 of fore wing and hind wing and a band below stigma shallowly infuscated, stigma black entirely, veins brown. Body hairs black.

Clypeus subtruncate anteriorly and slightly elevated, without middle ridge; distance between antennal sockets clearly shorter than breadth of inner orbit; middle fovea minute and punctiform, frons small and weakly raised, a small shining basin present just in front of anterior ocellus; facial crest roundly raised; frontal crest elevated



Figs. 6-8. *Cephalcia nigrotibialis* Wei, sp. nov., holotype. 6. Adult female. 7. Basal 4 segments of antenna. 8. Sheath.

between antennae with an obtuse middle carina; malar space as long as diameter of lateral ocellus, POL OOL OCL = 7 13 20; vertex flat, as long as broad, lateral furrows fine and shallow, distinctly convergent backwards; occipital carina fine but very distinct. Head indistinctly narrowing behind eyes and slightly longer than eye in dorsal view. Antenna 31-segmented, third segment as long as scape and 2 times length of the fourth segment (Fig. 7). Clypeus except for white part, frons and upper part of paraantennal field densely and coarsely punctured; lower part of paraantennal field strongly shining, almost impunctate, vertex and upper orbit sparsely punctured, interspaces smooth and shining; anterior half of gena very sparsely and posterior half of gena densely punctured. Mesonotum with distinct punctured and impunctate bands, posterior half of mesoscutum sparsely and shallowly punctured, anterior half of scutellum and metascutellum almost impunctate, strongly shining. Mesopleuron except for white part densely punctured, interspaces microsculptured. Claw with a minute inner tooth. Fore wing with cell C glabrous and stub of crossvein $m + cu_a$ very short. Abdominal tergites heavily and sternites feebly coriaceous. Sheath short and oblique truncate at apex in lateral view (Fig. 8).

Male. Unknown.

Holotype, Louguantai (34°02' N, 108°19' E), Zhouzhi, Shaanxi, 899 m, 25 May 2006, YANG Qing. Paratype 1, Baotianman (33°30' N, 111°56' E), 1300-1400 m, Neixiang, Henan Province, China; 24 July 2004, coll. LIU Wei-Xing.

Distribution. China (Henan).

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin prefix *nigr-* meaning black, and *tibia* meaning tibia, referring to the black tibiae of the new species.

Remarks. This new species is allied to *Cephalcia tienmua* Maa, 1949, but differs from the latter in the third

antennal segment as long as scape and 2 times length of the fourth segment, each femur and tibia entirely black, the apical 6 antennal segments black, pterostigma black without yellow apex, tegula white, the mesopleuron with 1 white spot, and the mesoscutellum longer than broad (in *Cephalcia tienmua* Maa, the third antennal segment distinctly longer than scape (20/17) and 2.5 times length of the fourth segment, each femur except for the extreme base and tibia entirely yellow brown, the apical 12 or more antennal segments black, the apical 1/4-1/3 of pterostigma yellow brown, tegula dark brown, the mesopleuron with 2 yellow spots, and the mesoscutellum broader than long).

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中国扁蜂科两新种（膜翅目，树蜂亚目，扁蜂科）

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摘要 记述中国扁蜂科2新种：黄褐阿扁蜂 *Acantholyda xanthiana* Wei et Niu, sp. nov. 和黑胫腮扁蜂 *Cephalcia nigrotibialis* Wei, sp. nov.。新种模式标本保存于中南林业科技大学昆虫模式标本室。

黄褐阿扁蜂，新种 *Acantholyda xanthiana* Wei et Niu, sp. nov. (图1~5)

本种与缅甸分布的 *Acantholyda bimanica* Shinohara et Beneš, 2005 很近似，但各足股节、腹部背板无黑斑，前后翅端部深烟褐色，前翅翅痣下侧具1条短且狭窄的黑带，翅痣黑色，周缘黄色，R1脉黑色，唇基前缘非常直，后颊脊非常弱，单

眼后区长等于宽，触角第3节约等长于触角柄节和梗节之和，约3倍于第4节长，腹部背板具微弱刻纹，光泽很强。

正模，安徽金寨天堂寨，1220 m，2006-05-02，牛耕耘。

词源：新种种名的种加词 *xanthiana* 意为黄色的，指新种虫体黄色，无明显黑斑。

黑胫腮扁蜂，新种 *Cephalcia nigrotibialis* Wei, sp. nov. (图6~8)

本种与 *Cephalcia tienmua* Maa, 1949 最近似，区别为：本种触角第3节约等长于第1节，2倍于第4节长；各足股节和胫

节全部黑色, 触角端部 6 节黑色; 翅痣黑色, 端部无黄斑, 翅基片白色, 中胸前侧片具 1 个白斑; 中胸小盾片长大于宽。

正模, 陕西周至楼观台, 899 m, 2006-05-25, 杨青;

关键词 膜翅目, 扁蜂科, 阿扁蜂属, 腮扁蜂属, 新种, 中国.

中图分类号 Q969.54

副模 1, 河南内乡宝天曼, 1 300 ~ 1 400 m, 2004-07-24, 刘卫星。

词源: 新种种名的种加词由 *nigror* 和 *tibialis* 组成, 指其胫节全部黑色。